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BOOKS & JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness and despatch.

ORIENTAL FORMS.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Lutes.

WRITTEN WHILE WATCHING WITH A SICK CHILD.

I hear thy plaintive moanings,
Thou little stricken boy,
What can I do to give thee ease,
Or touch thy heart with joy?
I fain would see upon thy lip
The smile that wont was there;
But, oh, that look of patient pain
I know not how to bear.

Dear child, disease is on thee,
And thou must bear the grief,
I cannot give thy suffering frame
A moment of relief.
Thy low and mournful murmurings
Come o'er me even now,
And the blue veins are bursting out
Upon thy fevered brow.

Thou art a son of Adam,
An heir of grief and pain,
Of dust wert thou created,
And to dust thou'lt turn again.
But what thy destiny between
The cradle and the grave,
No one can know but Him, who first
Thy brief existence gave.

A father's pride and pleasure
Are centred in his son;
A mother's heart lives in thee,
Her loved and only one;
Yet affection cannot save thee
When sorrow's darts are hurled—
Thou must bear thine own afflictions
In thy journey through the world.

May blessings, child, rest on thee,
Though thou art suffering now,
May health be written on thy cheek,
And peace upon thy brow.
And may the God who formed the first
Pronounce thy sins forgiven;
That when thy heart has ceased to beat,
Thy home may be in Heaven.

Oriona.

From the Boston Quarterly. PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Parties are not arbitrary creations. They are called forth and sustained by higher laws than any of human enactment. They are inseparable from the imperfect development of Humanity, and will ever be a source of complaint to those who think more of the end to be gained, than of the power which is created in struggling to gain an end. It was the will of Providence to make man an imperfect being, to give him his point of departure in weakness and ignorance. As an indemnity for this, he gave him the capacity for illimitable progress. Parties grow on the one hand, out of this imperfection, and on the other, out of the unfolding of this capacity. Society, in its various institutions, is but the reflex of human nature. Contemplated at any given epoch, it merely marks the point to which Humanity has attained. It must, therefore, at any given epoch, fall just as far short of perfection, as human nature at the epoch falls short of its complete development.

A portion of every community will be more alive to this imperfection than the rest, and also more confident in the power of human nature to advance. These will constitute a movement party, or party of the future; the rest of the community, either satisfied with things as they are, or destitute of faith in man's power of progress, will constitute the stationary or stand-still party. In some epochs, in some countries, the first of these parties will be in a feeble minority; in others, it will be in a majority, as it is at present in this country. The first of these parties with us is called democratic party, the other is denominated the whig party. These two parties have existed among us from the first settlement of our country; and analogous parties may be found in every country that possesses freedom enough to allow of any mental activity. We must accept them, or abandon our freedom.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The idea of the whig party in this country is of yesterday, not of to-day, far less of to-morrow. The party is the anti-progress party. Its doctrines were doctrines of progress once, but they are not now. They were proper once to be supported, and were the doctrines of the movement party. In the progress of Humanity, there was a period, when it was necessary to bring up the interests of what may be termed commercial capital,

ital, against landed capital, which was almost exclusively possessed by an hereditary and titled nobility. Then the whig party was the party of progress; and were it still necessary to break down an aristocracy founded on the right of birth, and the sword, and monopolizing the greater part of the soil, the whig party is even now the party of progress, because its principles are the proper antagonist of the principles of such an aristocracy. Hence, in England, in 1688, and subsequently, the true friends of progress sided with the whigs, because the whigs were against the old hereditary, landed aristocracy of the kingdom. They supported the Bank, the Funds, the Merchants, and the East India Company. But their doctrines were tolerable only for a time, only so long as it was necessary to humble the landed or military aristocracy.

Now this state of things has never existed with us, and never can exist here. The English nobility, or rather the old feudal baron, is represented in this country, it is true, but he is represented by the American farmer, whose estate is so cut up and parcelled out among his brother farmers, that he no longer possesses any undue preponderance in the commonwealth. The capital invested in the soil has with us not even its legitimate share of influence. The commercial capital, the capital employed in business operations, is the preponderating power. To give it additional weight, is, therefore, to war against the true interests of Humanity. The party, which labors to do this, is not, and cannot be, in this country, the party of progress. But the leading idea of the whig party is the preponderance of commercial capital. As the old English whigs supported the Bank of England, so they support the Bank of the United States; as the old English whigs supported the merchants, corporations, funding systems, so our American whigs support the same. The American whigs possess the larger portion of the commercial capital of the country, and they contend, that, therefore, they ought to control the government of the country. They ask, with the celebrated Addison, in his "Whig Examiner," "Is there anything more reasonable, than they, who have all the riches of the nation in their possession, or that they who have already engrossed all our riches, should have the management of our public treasure, and the direction of our fleets and armies?" This question might be very proper, if our work were to put down an aristocracy founded on birth and the sword, like the old feudal aristocracy; but it indicates the worst possible system, here, where our work is to raise up Man, and give him the preeminence over Money.

The whig party also is a foreign party, and anti-American in its principles. Its policy and movements are necessarily controlled, not by a regard to true American interests, but by a regard to the interests of the "credit system," which the party is wedded to, of which the Bank of England is the common centre, and whose ramifications extend to all parts of the globe. By commerce and manufactures, by their various business operations, which are carried on by means of credits, they are intimately connected with this system, and virtually enslaved by it. We should be asking more than our knowledge of the weakness of human nature warrants, were we to ask them, in case of collision between this "credit system" and their country, to be faithful to the latter.

Where a man's treasure is, there will be his heart also. Their treasure is in the "credit system," the principal seat of which is not in this country; consequently their hearts are abroad, rather than at home. So long as the "credit system" is controlled by foreign nations, or in other words, so long as our country is not the first commercial nation of the world, support of the system must be incompatible with patriotism. England is, at present, the ruling commercial nation; she controls the credit system, so far as it can be controlled; and consequently controls all who are dependent on it. In case of collision between this country and Great Britain, during the existence of the "credit system," we must always look to see all true whigs sustaining Great Britain, as its grand supporter, although her "cannon should be battering down the walls of our Capitol,"—resolving, that it is unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at American victories over her armies, and singing Te Deums, whenever her mercenaries succeed in suppressing the democratic movements of the Old world. We must expect them to do this, for the system they have espoused will compel them to do it; and they will do it spontaneously, religiously, with the feeling, that in so doing they are honoring God, and serving man. Whiggism with us is, therefore, incompatible with patriotism. The whig virtually expatriates himself, or rather, forsaking the land of his birth, adopts the "credit system" as his country, makes it his home, in it erects his altar, and places his household gods.—When that system coincides with American principles, he is an American; when they do not, he is an Englishman, Frenchman, a Chinaman, or one of that nation, with whose interests, for the time being, they chance to be coincident.

Mr Biddle, who is not altogether destitute of patriotic feelings, and we apprehend, a glimpse of this fact, and hence his efforts to transfer the seat of the credit system from London to Philadelphia. He probably dreamed of making the American merchants through the Bank of the United States, all that English merchants now are through the Bank of England. This was a lofty ambition, only a single remove from the sublime. All that was wanting for its complete success was, that this country should stand first in the scale of commercial nations, a rank it unfortunately does not hold, and will not, for some considerable time to come. So long as this country is only a second or third rate commercial nation, it cannot be the principal seat of the "credit

system." So long as it retains its present position in relation to Great Britain, a Bank of the United States can only be a branch of the Bank of England. The Bank of England, as the great centre of the credit system of the world, can, at any moment it chooses, ruin the credit of American merchants, and crush our whole banking system, as past experience fully demonstrates. By the intimate connexion, which has heretofore existed between the fiscal concerns of our government and the business of banking; we have, government and all, been virtually under the control of Great Britain. Hence, the reason why, whenever we have demanded justice of Great Britain, we have uniformly armed our business men against our own government. The war, which we have been carrying on against the banking system for the last ten years, has been really a war for national independence, and General Jackson, in warring against the Bank, was fighting in the same cause in which he fought at New Orleans, and against the same enemy. It was therefore that the people, by an unerring instinct selected him, the hero of New Orleans, to be their chief in the new campaign, of which they had a forefeeling.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The democratic party is the American party. That party is the American party, which gathers round the idea, which it is the mission of American institutions to realize. The idea, which lies at the bottom of our institutions, is the supremacy of Man. Here is to be established and developed not the sovereignty of the sacerdot, not the sovereignty of the city or state, not the sovereignty of the king, not the sovereignty of the noble, few, the high born, not that of the rich nor yet that of estates, or corporations, but the sovereignty of Man. Here man is not made for the State, but the State is instituted for man. The order of civilization, which it is ours to develop, is an order of civilization, in which things are subordinate, & subservient to Humanity. Humanity, in all its integrity, is in every individual man.—Then every individual man is to be raised to empire, so that all shall be, in the language of Scripture, "kings and priests." This is the American idea. This idea in the political world is translated by universal suffrage, that is, the equal right of every man to his voice in the choice of political agents, and through them, in the laws, which shall be enacted, or governmental measures, which shall be adopted. Now, is not the democratic party the acknowledged universal suffrage party? From the first, it has regarded suffrage as a right belonging to every man, by virtue of his human nature, & it has contended, that the people, taken individually, have not only the right, but taken collectively, will exercise it judiciously, and ultimately in accordance with the public good, and universal reason. The whig party waives the question of right, contends that the people are not sufficiently enlightened to be entrusted with universal suffrage, & that we ought to educate them before we allow them the privilege of voting. The democratic party is also the patriotic party. It is the party jealous of national honor.—The whig party composed in the main of business men, whose idea is property, not man, are insensible to national honor, when its maintenance requires the sacrifice of the facilities of trade or commerce. In their estimation, the national honor is well enough, when they are making large profits, and is endangered only when their chances of gain seem to be diminished. Hence it is, that every measure taken to maintain the honor of the nation, or to enhance its real prosperity, has been taken by the democratic party, amidst the most violent, and all but treasonable hostility of the whigs. The democracy purchased Louisiana, and thus secured to trade the Mississippi, to agriculture an immense territory of unwarlike fertility, and to free institutions many millions of supporters. The democracy declared and sustained the war against Great Britain, in which we vindicated our national honor, and asserted the freedom of the seas. And during its continuance the whig party were plotting treason with the enemy, refusing all support to the government of their country, and cutting off, as far as they could its supplies. It was the democracy also, that compelled France, much against the will of the opposition, to do us tardy justice for its spoiliations of our commerce.

The democratic party is the party of liberty. This is involved in the fact, that it was the American party. The idea of this country is, we have said, the supremacy of man. This supremacy is attained only by the broadest freedom.—The American idea, under another aspect, then, is that of liberty. The truly American party always rallies around the quickening idea of liberty. No man can have hardihood to pretend, that liberty is the idea, the whigs are struggling to bring out. The whig party is not particularly anxious to sustain or extend liberty, even according to its own account. Its sole objects, taken as its own witness, are the preservation of the Union of the States, and the support of the credit system. In this, it is true to itself. It is the business party of the country, and it is, and must be true to its idea. The Union of the States was and is desirable, almost solely on account of the interests of trade and commerce. It facilitates trade between the different States, and gives us an imposing aspect, which favors our foreign commerce. Take away the aid, which the Union of the States gives to trade and commerce, and the whigs would estimate its value somewhat below par. Their cry about the preservation of the Union, does not, then, proceed from their anxiety to maintain freedom; but to preserve certain advantages to trade. It is in relation to its bearing on business operations, that they wish to sustain the credit system. So that their dominant idea, according to their own showing, is the preservation or increase of facilities for business operations. They pursue business, of course, for the purpose of accumulating property. So in the last analysis the dominant idea of the whigs is not MAN, but PROPERTY; and the contest between them and the democracy was rightly declared by Mr. Benton to be a contest between MAN and MONEY.

As the whig party is the party seeking to give predominance not to the idea of freedom, but to the idea of property, the protection of which Locke declares to be the end of government, it follows, that the democratic party is the party of freedom, or else we have no such party in this country. Its history proves that it is. In all controversies, it takes the side of liberty. In the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, it opposed centralism, and defended State rights. In the conventions which have framed our State constitutions, it has always favored those clauses which leave the most liberty to the people, and best protect the rights of the individual. In the great struggle between the aristocratic and democratic elements of European society, which broke out in the French Revolution, and which has been continued, with various success, even to our own times, it has always sympathized with the people, and rejoiced in their successes. Its sympathies were with France, so long as France represented the democracy; while the whigs, or federalists, sympathized with England as the representative of the aristocracy. In the late unsuccessful struggle of the Canadians for independence, the democratic party has been true to its idea of liberty. It has given them its sympathies and its prayers, and trusts yet to see the Canada a free and independent nation. The day of emancipation yet lingers, but it will come, and we shall have a great and noble people for our Northern neighbor.

The democratic party has always been faithful to freedom of mind and conscience, the basis of all freedom. It has always opposed everything even approaching a religious establishment, and contended that man's intercourse with his maker should be free and voluntary. It has opposed all test laws, and uniformly frowned upon every effort to molest a man for his opinions. It inserted in the Federal Constitution the amendments, which forbid Congress to establish a religion, or to pass any law prohibiting freedom of speech, or of the press. It opposed the elder Adams and his party, because, in their Alien and Sedition laws, they proved themselves the enemies of free thought, & free utterance; and it raised Thomas Jefferson to the Presidential chair, because he was the unflinching friend of freedom of mind.—It has always said, with Milton, "Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing."

The democratic party is the Christian party. Christianity is a reverence of God's mercy to man. It is always on the side of freedom and Humanity. It addresses man as endowed with the capacity to judge of himself what is or is not right. Democracy is based on the fact, that man does really possess this capacity. Christianity, by addressing itself to all men, necessarily recognizes this capacity in every man; democracy, by defending universal suffrage, does the same. Christianity values man for his simple humanity, not for his trappings, the accidents of birth, wealth, or position; so does democracy. Christianity, aside from its design to fit the individual for communion with the best after death, seeks to introduce a new order of things on the earth, to exalt the humble, abash the proud, to establish the reign of justice, and enable every man to "sit under his own vine and figtree, with none to molest or make afraid;" and who knows not that this is the aim and tendency of the democratic party?

The democratic party is the party of progress. This is involved in what has already been said. A party gathers round an idea, or principle, which is its life, its soul. That idea it can never abandon, and live; nor can it ever receive a new idea, without losing its identity. If left to itself, it will unfold, exhaust its idea; and having done this, it dies. Thus, English whiggism, having exhausted its original idea, having found its euthanasia, in the Reform Bill, has gone the way of all the earth, and is suffered to lie in state still merely because neither Tories nor Radicals are prepared to assume the responsibility of heirs, and give it burial. The whigs in this country are demonstrating the same law. The idea, around which they gather, is offensive to a majority of the American people. This the more discerning of our whig friends perceive, and therefore, they would fain change the doctrines of the party.—They have even tried to make it pass for the democratic party. Vain efforts! They may change its name, receive into its ranks many, who once thought themselves republicans, and submit to be led on by men, who once enjoyed the confidence of democracy; but nothing can change its character; its identity remains; and your Lincoln, Seldens, Dumes, Verplancks, Tallmages, and addresses, who generously undertake to give it a democratic aspect, can change nothing in its principles or direction, but are themselves swept away by its resistless current.

"To that bourne, whence no traveller returns." The idea of the whig party is one, which cannot, in this country, rise to empire, because it is not broad enough to comprehend the work which God has given us to do. Always, therefore, will it be in the minority, or if not absolutely in the minority, sotton by intestine divisions, and so destitute of "available" leaders, that it must uniformly fail of success.

The democratic party is governed by the same law. It can receive no new idea, and it must share the fortunes of the idea, which it originally started. But there is a difference between the two parties. The whig party gather around an idea,

which is of a limited and transient nature; the democratic party rallied round an idea, which is universal, immutable, and eternal. The whig seized upon one of the accidents of Humanity, the democrat upon Humanity itself. The democrat planted himself in the centre of the vast globe of Humanity, the whig placed himself on the circumference, where he hangs as a foreign substance, and from which he must be thrown the moment the globe revolves. The great idea of the democratic party is, as we have shown, under one aspect, the supremacy of man over his accidents, under another aspect, the reign of Eternal Justice. The two aspects are, in fact one and the same. The mission of the democratic party is to unfold the great idea of Justice, and reduce it to practice in all man's social and political relations. It stands therefore, not as the representative of a fraction of the race, but of the race itself, and, therefore, like the race, it is immortal. This great idea of justice the party is destined to realize. From this work it cannot withdraw itself, even if it would. Its leaders may be false to it, and seek to betray it; but it leaves them by the way, and with or without new leaders, continues its march. No matter how high a rank a man may have held in its estimation, the moment he proves false to the mission of the party, he is left, though leaving him be like plucking out a right eye, or cutting off a right hand. Nothing from within can betray it or divert it from its onward course. Many of the most active members of the whig party were once in its ranks, but it has not missed them. It is never in want of a man competent to lead on its forces, nor of an "available" candidate for its suffrages. A panic may now and then occur, and produce a momentary confusion, but it instantly recovers itself, re-establishes order, and takes up its line of march, ready to grapple with any force it may meet.

[From the Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th.

The first thing, this morning, in the House, was the new Speaker's inaugural; which is very much the same, I suppose, as all other speeches have been on similar occasions. Mr. Hunter addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—

The high and undeserved honor which you have conferred upon me, has been so unexpected, that even now I can scarcely find terms in which to express my grateful sense of your kindness.—I trust, however, to be able to offer a better evidence of that sentiment in the earnest efforts which I shall make to discharge my duties justly and impartially. Called as I have been to this high station, not so much from any merits of my own as from the independence of my position, I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside as the Speaker, not of a party, but of the House. Whilst I shall deem it my duty, upon all proper occasions to sustain the principles upon which I stand pledged before the country, I shall hold myself bound, at the same time, to afford every facility within my power to the full and fair expression of the wishes and sentiments of every section of this great Confederacy. You will doubtless feel it your duty, gentlemen, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate all matters of which the people ought to be informed; to retrench expenditures which are unnecessary or unconstitutional; to maintain the just relations between all of the great interests of the country, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution, which you will be sworn to support, whilst it will be mine to aid you in such labors with all of the means within my power. And although deeply impressed with a painful sense of my inexperience, and of the difficulties of a new and untried station, I am yet cheered by the hope that you will sustain me in my efforts to preserve the order of business and the decorum of debate. I am aware that party fervor is occasionally impatient of the restraint which it is the duty of the Chair to impose upon the asperities of debate, but at the same time I know that the just of all parties will sustain a Speaker who is honestly endeavoring to preserve the dignity of the House, and the harmony of its members.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to tender you the homage of my heartfelt thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and to express the hope that your counsels may be so guided by wisdom as to redound to your own reputation, and the welfare of our common country.

The remainder of the proceedings of Tuesday were published in our columns on Saturday.

A SIGN.

Who could have imagined that when the eloquent young member from Virginia, Mr. R. T. M. Hunter, made a speech last session for which he received the thanks and applauses of the Democratic party throughout the Union, in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill with the specie clause, he was destined to become in a very few months the chosen leader of the Whig phalanx in Congress? Has that measure ceased to be a bugbear? Are "business men" no longer to be driven into active hostility to the Government by the mere partisan cry of Sub-Treasury! Sub-Treasury!—Do the Whigs mean to make love to our great measure of "deliverance and liberty"—to steal our principles as they have hitherto stolen our names? If so, what has recommended to their support for the Speaker's chair, a man who has identified himself as a politician with the success of that odious, abominable, wicked, and ruinous Sub-Treasury bill, and especially of its very diabolical feature of a specie clause?—N. Y. Post.

BEAUTIFUL. A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote—"It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon".

Gentlemen of the Senate:
and House of Representatives:

people's relations from abundant plenty to ex-
tremely, that we have so frequently witnessed,
making a corresponding change in the value and
of property, while they astound those who are
not initiated in the mysteries of banking, are ruinous to

...ment of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick says a New York paper.

the Whigs show much coldness and even
at the Harrisburg nomination—but from

neath the broad seal—rest as secure
torioise in its shell—and defy all the
powers of the constitution, without 'let
vice.'—*Coos County Democrat.*

the Legislature of Georgia have brought in a bill of which the following is the preamble, &c.
"A Bill, to be entitled an Act to regulate the

of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her. "Why massa, she no good. The book say we obey me. She no wash my clothes. She do what I want her to do," The minister said. "But the book says, you were to take better or for worse." "Yes massa but

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NOTICE.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Post Office at South Paris will be open all business days from 7 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 7 o'clock P. M., until further arrangement.
DAVID JORDAN, P. M.
By OTIS H. PAINE, Act. P. M.
South Paris, Sept. 9, 1839. If 4

WINTER GOODS.
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Mireenes, &c. &c. can now be had of the subscriber (for ready pay only) very cheap. Call and see.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Nov. 18, 1839. If

BUFFALO ROBES.
A prime lot just received and for sale by the subscriber, also, Fur Collars, Neck Ties, Muffs, Winter Fur Gloves, &c. &c.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Nov. 18, 1839. If

Almanacs for 1840.
JUST received and for sale by the dozen or single lot at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
November 18, 1839. If

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
THE copartnership of JOSEPH SHACKLEY & Co., in this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Henry Rust, who is authorized to settle the same. The business of the "Tan-yard will, in future, be carried on by Joseph Shackley, as agent for HENRY RUST & Co.
JOSEPH SHACKLEY,
HENRY RUST,
SARAH RUST.
Norway, Dec. 10, 1839. 3w18

NOTICE.
THE subscriber is hereby given to all concerned, that I, the subscriber, have given to my son, BRAMANTIS BEAN, his freedom. I shall, therefore, claim no wages of his earnings, nor be responsible for any debts of his contracting from and after this date.
NATH'L BEEN.
Green's Grant, Nov. 23, 1839. 18

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Nov. 17, 1839. To travel from home to the Lake Settlements in townships No. 2, 2d Range, No. 3, 2d Range, and No. 4, 2d Range; from thence to the Dead River Settlement, and home again for the purpose of paying out the Surplus Revenue, 230 ms. \$23.00
To 7 days distributing the same in townships Letter B, No. 2, 2d Range, No. 3, 2d Range, No. 4, 2d Range, and No. 1, 4th Range, 21.00
To cash paid David Babier for pilot through the woods from the Lake to the Dead River Settlement, 2.00
Nov. 26. To 5 days drawing of the following roads, viz: The Road located on Petition of Richard Lombard et al.; Pet. of David Hall and als.; Pet. of Josiah Hall and als.; and making up report on Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als. 16.50
Dec. 14. To travel on Pet. of John M. Wilson and als. from Norway to Thomas Bragg's in Letter B, and home, 94 ms. 9.40
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition, 12.00
To cash paid Enoch Abbott as chairman, 3 days, 3.00
Dec. 22. To travel on Pet. of Committees of Brownfield and Denmark, 41 ms. 4.10
To 3 days viewing and hearing parties—adjoining, 6.00
Dec. 28. To travel on Pet. of Amos Poor and als. from Norway to Denmark and home, 60 ms. 6.00
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating, 12.00
Jan. 2, 1839. To travel on Pet. of R. K. Goodnow and als., 10 ms. 1.00
To one day viewing, and 1 day meeting to hear parties and adjoining, 6.00
Jan. 7. To 1 day making up reports on the Petitions of John M. Wilson and als., and Amos Poor and als., 3.00
To 24 days drawing plans of County Roads located on the aforesaid Petitions, 7.50
\$141.50
DAVID NOYES.
Oxford, ss.—January 8, 1839.
Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMOTHY GIBSON, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Dec. 7, 1839. To travel to Letter B, 80 miles, on the petition of J. M. Wilson and als., 8.00
To 6 days viewing and locating said road, 18.00
To travel home, 8.00
Dec. 18. On the Petition of Denmark and Brownfield. 2.00
To travel to Zach. Miller's, 2 ms., 2.00
To 3 days viewing and adjoining, 9.00
Dec. 22. On Petition of Amos Poor and als. 2.00
To travel to Denmark, 7 miles, 7.00
To viewing and locating, 4 days, 12.00
To 5 travels more to Denmark and returning home in consequence of the Sabbath and a necessity of adjoining, 3.50
Jan. 1, 1839. On the Petition of R. K. Goodnow and als. 2.50
To travel to Paris, 35 miles, 3.50
To 2 days attendance, 6.00
To travel home, 3.50
\$72.60
TIMOTHY GIBSON
Oxford, ss.—Jan. 5th, 1839.
Personally appeared Timothy Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

THE CASKET
And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.
PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

THE unparalleled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietor, induces them to begin a volume with
Still Further Attractions
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
ITS LITERARY CHARACTER,
Which has called for so many comments, will undergo no change; as the Magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several
NEW CONTRIBUTORS, OF HIGH TALENT,
however, have been engaged, beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor.
The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any Periodical published at the same price in this Country. The work will appear in
A New and beautiful Type,
Cast expressly for the purpose, and will be PRINTED ON THE FINEST PAPER.
It will also be ornamented with
Fine Steel Engravings
provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals
MEZZOTINTS FOR THE ENSUING VOLUME.
The Heads of several Distinguished American Writers
will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, **Correct Plates of the Latest Fashions,** Highly Colored, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the present (November) number, may be considered a fair specimen of what fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. HEWITT & CO., and the fine pieces of COPY-RIGHT MUSIC which they have hitherto furnished are a sufficient guarantee for the future.
The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the reader's money.
Terms—\$3 per annum, invariably in Advance, or Two Copies for five Dollars.
All communications to be addressed, post paid, to
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO. Philada.
P. S. Editors publishing this Prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No change is solicited, unless when noticing the exception of the Magazine.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.
THE subscribers, having taken an assignment of all the property of WILLIAM HARRIS, of Turner in the County of Oxford, Trader, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall become parties to said assignment within three months from the 18th of Dec current, hereby give public notice of the same, that said creditors may present themselves accordingly.
ISAAC GROSS,
CUSHING PHILLIPS, } Assignees.
Turner, Dec. 21st, 1839. 3w10

Commissioners' Notice.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of ALDEN E. FANCE, late of Turner, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 26th day of November last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Thomas Merrill, Esq. in said Turner, on the third Monday of January next, and may next, from one till five of the clock P. M. on each of said days.
THOMAS MERRILL,
NATHAN COLE, } Commissioners.
Turner, Oct. 3d, 1839. 3w19

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Charles A. Kimball in Rumford, in said county, all the right in equity of redemption which MOSES ABBOT, of Andover in said county, has or had on the third day of August, A. D. 1838, (when the same was attached on the original writ) in and to his homestead farm situated in Andover in said county, and being the same farm on which the said ABBOT now lives.
ABEL CHAPMAN JR. Deputy Sheriff.
Rumford, Dec. 13th, 1839. 3w19

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Nov. 1, 1839. To 1 day viewing on Petition of R. K. Goodnow, 3.00
Oxford, ss.—Jan. 8, 1839.
Personally appeared Erastus P. Poor, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Jan. 15, 1839. To travel from Norway to Brownfield and home on Pet. of Committees of Denmark and Brownfield, on adjournment, 70 ms. \$7.00
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition, 12.00
To cash paid Barnabas Brackett for services as chairman on the view, as per receipt, 2.00
To 2 days making up report and drawing plans of view, for hearing of parties, and plan of location on said Petition, 6.00
June 18. To travel to Paris to close up business as County Commissioner and home, 18 ms. 1.80
To 1 day's attendance, \$31.80
DAVID NOYES.
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1839.
Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMOTHY GIBSON, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Jan. 11, 1839. To travel on an adjourned meeting on Petition of the Committees of the towns of Denmark and Brownfield, to Zachariah Miller's, 2 ms. 2.00
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating said road, 12.00
To cash paid David Bean for services as chairman, 2.00
June 18. To travel home, 2 miles, 2.00
To travel to settle this account, 40 ms., and 1 day's attendance, \$24.40
TIMOTHY GIBSON.
I certify that the above account is true as to the time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1839.
Then personally appeared Timothy Gibson, above named, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing certificate by him subscribed.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
Jan. 16, 1839. To travel from Paris to Brownfield and home to Andover, on petition of Committees of Denmark and Brownfield, on adjournment, 162 ms. 16.20
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, 12.00
To travel to Paris to close business as Commissioner and home, 70 miles, 7.00
To 1 day's attendance, \$35.20
ERASTUS P. POOR.
Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, A. D. 1839.
Then personally appeared Erastus P. Poor and made oath that the foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO SAMUEL GIBSON, CO. COMR, Dr.
May 14, 1839. To travel from Denmark to Paris and back on the petition of R. K. Goodnow and als., for road in Paris, 60 miles, 6.00
To attendance 3 days on said Petition, 9.00
\$15.00
I hereby certify that the foregoing charges are true as to distance travelled and time, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1839
Sworn to before J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO C. P. HOWE, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
May 18, 1839. To travel from Mexico to S. Paris on Petition of R. K. Goodnow and als., 60 miles, 6.00
To 3 days viewing and hearing parties, 9.00
\$15.00
CURTIS P. HOWE.
Oxford, ss.—June 20, 1839.
Personally appeared Curtis P. Howe and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO SAMUEL GIBSON, CO. COMR, Dr.
Aug. 27, 1839. To travel from Denmark to Harrison, 15 ms., on Petition of N. S. Littlefield and als., 1.50
To travel from Harrison village to Norway village, 2 ms., 2.00
To 5 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition, 15.00
Travel from Norway to Denmark, 25 miles, 2.50
Making report on said Petition, 1.00
Sept. 11, 1839. Travel from Denmark to Woodstock on Petition of Wm. Noyes and als., 35 miles, 3.50
2 days viewing and locating the parties on said Petition, 4.00
Making report on same, .50
Sept. 13. 2 days viewing and hearing parties on Petition of Amos Young and others, 6.00
Travel from Woodstock to Denmark, 35 ms., 3.50
Making report on same, .50
Oct. 1, 1839. Travel from Denmark to Albany on Petition of Ziba Frost and others, 50 miles, 5.00
4 days viewing and hearing the parties, Sec. on said Petition, 12.00
Travel from Albany to Denmark, 30 miles, 3.00
Making report on same, .50
Oct. 12. Travel to Fryeburg, 10 miles, to settle with Daniel Clement, Register of Deeds for the Western Oxford District, and home, 10 miles, and 1 day attending said service, 3.00
\$62.70
I hereby certify that the foregoing charges are true as to distances travelled and time, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, October Term, 1839.
Sworn to before J. G. COLE, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES HAMMOND, CO. COMR, Dr.
1839.—Aug. 27. To travel from Paris to Harrison Village on Petition of Nath'l S. Littlefield et al. 17 ms. 1.70
To 5 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating, 15.00
To travel from Harrison Village to Paris, 17 miles, 1.70
Sept. 11. To travel from Paris to Woodstock on the Pet. of Wm. Noyes and others, 10 miles, 1.00
To 2 days hearing parties and viewing, 2.00
To travel from Woodstock to Paris on the Pet. of Amos Young and others, 10 miles, 1.00
Oct. 1. To travel from Paris to Albany on the Petition of Ziba Frost and others, 17 miles, 1.70
To 4 days viewing and hearing parties, 12.00
To travel from Albany to Paris, 17 miles, 1.70
47.50
I hereby certify that the foregoing charges are true as to distance travelled and time charged according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Oct. Term, 1839.
Sworn to before J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO CURTIS P. HOWE, Dr.
1839.—Aug. 31. To 5 days on Petition of N. S. Littlefield, et al. 15.00
Sept. 14. To 2 days on Petition Wm. Noyes, 2.00
To 2 days on Petition Amos Young, 2.00
To travel 40 miles, 4.00
Oct. 4. To 4 days on Petition of Ziba Frost, 12.00
To travel 60 miles, 6.00
58.00
I hereby certify that the foregoing charges are true as to distance travelled and time according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
OXFORD ss.—C. C. Comrs, October Term, 1839
Sworn to before J. G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD ss.—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT, (Adjourned Term), JANUARY, A. D. 1839.
David Noyes, travel 18 miles 1.80, attendance 2 days 6
Timothy Gibson, " 50 " 5.00, " 2 " 6
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 2 " 6
15.00
Samuel Gibson, travel 60 miles 6.00, attendance 3 days 9.00,
Moses Hammond, " 60 " 6.00, " 3 " 9.00
Curtis P. Howe, " 60 " 6.00, " 3 " 9.00,
15.00
Samuel Gibson, travel 60 miles 6.00, attendance 3 days 9.00,
Moses Hammond, " 60 " 6.00, " 3 " 9.00,
Curtis P. Howe, " 60 miles 6.00, " 3 " 9.00,
15.00
CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, December 19, 1839.
The foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the County Attorney and Clerk agreeably to the Statute in such case provided and are truly copied by
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

J. T. CLARK,
SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKER,
HAS taken the stand formerly occupied by N. M. Mann, where will be found a great assortment of Harness work, which he will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
600 bushels of OATS wanted in exchange for the above, for which the highest price will be paid
Paris, Dec. 10, 1839. If 17

ANDREW THOMPSON,
TAILOR.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs. Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Cutting done at short notice.
Paris, August, 15 1839 If

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from **Corrupt Particles** being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the **Positive cause of death.**
It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only **Health**, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.
Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of **Corrupt Particles** from the body. Disease being only another name for Corruption, and Corruption or **Corrupt Humors** being identified in all cases as **Impurity of Blood.**
Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is time sufficient to remain in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are preserved.
The importance of the discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice. Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an "ignorant pretender." But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this solemn pledge that his medicine shall be always equal to what it cures; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture; and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Hundreds of thousands of cases of cure have been known. Having been effected solely from their use, since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure also (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease goes away; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.
Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the Purgative Qualities of the Brandreth Pills; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of thirty years have made them the most judiciously balanced, pure, and vigorous, and the best in removing all various accumulations without working the system. The only care that is required is to persevere in the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:
How to be secure from Counterfeits.
Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively assured that the person selling has no Enterprise of A. George, and Co. because it has been repeatedly ascertained that they are purveyors after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.
All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to be discarded, and the law at the same time is obtained.
These, and indeed, all counterfeits, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without limitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, producing misery is obtained.
[Extract from Dr. B.'s Address to Congress of the U. S.]
And be careful to remember that I have never authorized peddlers in the United States to sell my Pills. These counterfeits are persons universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen and ink; and each certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being in guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
211 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the extensive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be ascertained that he is equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.
New York (Pearl-st.)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—30 South Third Street.
St. Louis—19 Hammer Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—59 Fourth Street.
St. Louis, Mo.—36 1/2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.
Sole Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office.

19 NASSAU STREET 19
THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.
The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid deception.
Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
St. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Brownfield—E. C. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Holster.
Dixfield—J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jays-Peterson.
Bridle—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Benton & Morrison.
N. " J. Cushman.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woods-ock—Welcome Kimley.
Hartford—Hathill & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kimley.
Albany—Loring & French.
Turner—Philip Clark.
Norway—Jathan Goodnow.
Lancaster—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Noyes.
Fryeburg—H. C. Russell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jesse B. Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deaton.
Oxford—Charles Dmell.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
211 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietors of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
copy, 32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—ANDOVER.
NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the late committed to me for collection for the year 1839 in the sums following, viz:
Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farringtons, and No. 2, 2d Diva, 100 acres, \$0.88
Henry Jones and als. 25 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range, 12.13
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14, 4.67
Ass Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, 2.33
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No. 10, 2d Range 75 acres.
Also for Extra Tax
Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 21, 56
do Abbott Land, 56
Henry Jones and others 25 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described, 5.23
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1, 2.33
Ass Pratt, Kimball mile Richard's farm, 1.13
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot No. 10, 2d Range, 75
Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the eighth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. the same will then be sold at public Vendue, at the town Hall in said Andover.
365 SILVANUS POOR JR., Collector of Andover

Volume
OXFORD
PUBLISHED
EDITOR
TERMS:—One dollar and so on; two dollars and so on; twenty-five cents and so on; beyond six months
ADVERTISERS:—Proprietor not being the amount charged
BOOKS
Executed by
WRITTEN
On
How fast it is filling
Which the village
When their tolls are
got,
And their heads are
breast.
I remember, though
By appointment,
On a spot, from the
A guard which I
It must have been
Who had hewn it
As they marked it
should repose
When the pines
I never revisit the
But my eye to the
And I think of the
Of some who now
Tis some two or three
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The green clove
enclosed,
Till of late my year
quest,
To be shown who
posed.
As her infantile face
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scene,
My own feelings
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And recalling the
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I thought I knew
That I could not
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Of the lost ones
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